

THIS IS THE PLACE.

The Federal Prison Is to Be Built Right Here in Atlanta.

MESSRS. SMITH AND OLNEY TO DECIDE.

Of Course the Secretary of the Interior Is All Right.

MR. OLNEY IS BEING INFLUENCED.

This Week Will Wind Up the Debate on the Tariff Bill in the House-Senators Will Discuss Hawaii.

Washington, January 28.—(Special.)—It is quite certain that the federal prison which is to go south will be located in Atlanta. Secretary Hoke Smith and Attorney General Olney compose the board provided for in the act to locate the two prisons—one north and the other south. Of course Mr. Smith is for Atlanta. He believes it the best location and must vote for it. Senators Colquitt and Gordon and Colonel Livingston have urged upon Mr. Olney the advantages of Atlanta. On the other hand, the Tennessee people want it in Nashville. Louisville wants it and then Augusta and Dalton are each claiming for it. But Atlanta certainly has one out of two votes and if Secretary Smith will stand fast, Atlanta will get it sure. Of course the prison will be a big thing for any city. While in the act providing for it no appropriation is made, it will require the expenditure of one or two million dollars for each prison, and that amount expended in any city is a big thing.

Perhaps an appropriation will be made in the sundry civil bill soon to be drafted for the construction of these prisons at once. With the new southern prison and the establishment of the military department of the south in Atlanta this year there will be prosperous times among the builders and laborers.

General Gordon delivered his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" here last evening to perhaps the largest audience that has ever assembled in Washington to hear a lecturer. He was enthusiastically applauded at the close of almost every sentence. The receipts at the box office were over \$1,000.

The Week in the House.

The debate during the coming week will relate entirely to the internal revenue bill, which the democratic caucus decided to place upon the tariff bill as a rider.

Tomorrow and Tuesday will be devoted to general debate, five minutes rule, when the internal revenue features will be open to amendments. Of course, the principal opposition will be directed against the income tax, which is being bitterly opposed by the eastern democrats. The republicans, however, will not vote with the democratic opponents of the income tax, but will either refrain from voting or else, if necessary, to make a quorum, vote for it in order to incorporate it in the bill. An attempt to defeat it will, therefore, be hopeless. When the bill is reported to the house on Thursday, three hours will be allowed for closing the debate, one and a half hours on a side.

Mr. Reed will close for the republicans and Mr. Wilson and Speaker Crisp for the democrats. The indications are that when the bill is placed upon its final passage that it will have a fair margin to carry it.

During the past week the movement to recommit the bill looked formidable, as at least fifty democrats, counting the anti-income tax advocates, including all those dissatisfied with any portion of the measure, were counted upon to take this indirect method of compelling changes in their interest. With the republican support this plan might have succeeded, but on yesterday some of the republican leaders talked the situation over and came to the conclusion that it would not be politic to join a faction in the democratic ranks in order to give the bill a back-set, which might result in its ultimate defeat. They have informally decided, therefore, either to refrain from voting or else to vote against the motion to recommit, but they will vote with the opposition against the passage of the bill, or for a motion to strike out the existing clause, which motion will place the bill in its original position and require record against the entire measure. This decision, if it is adhered to, in the opinion of the democratic leaders, removes all doubt as to the final passage of the bill, as they believe that not more than thirty democrats at the outside will carry their opposition to the extent of voting direct against the bill.

Cannot Recommit the Tariff Bill.

If the republicans should poll their whole strength, 124, this would only raise the vote against the bill to 154, as with the income tax included, it is believed that the bill will command the entire popular vote of nine. The full vote for the bill, therefore, would be 200, a majority of 46. It is fair to assume that the absentees will be drawn proportionately from each side, so that from present indications the democratic leaders claim a majority for the bill of from thirty upwards. If by any change of program, the republicans should decide to vote in favor of the motion to recommit, the additional strength gained from the democratic side—about twenty—might seriously endanger, if not defeat the measure. But this is not now anticipated.

After the tariff is disposed of on Thursday a special order will be brought in for the consideration of the Hawaiian matter Friday or Saturday.

The McGreevey resolution will form the basis of the debate, and while very lively and picturesque speeches will probably be made, it is expected that it will be passed practically by a strict party vote.

In the Senate, the present indications are that the federal election bill will be brought in for consideration, with, in a large measure, divide the attention of the senate this week.

If the tariff bill should pass the house, according to the programme on Thursday, and be sent into the senate, nothing would be done with it more than to refer it to the finance committee, where it will rest for at least a few weeks, as there is no prospect of this subject interfering in any way for the present, with the consideration of the bills and resolutions already on the calendar.

The Hawaiian discussion will be based upon the resolution reported by Senator Tamm from the committee on foreign relations and the various amendments and substitutes will be taken up.

There are four amendments and substitutes proposed, one each by Senators Manderson, Dolph, Stewart and Gallagher, and one substitute that was offered by Senator Vest. The amendments of the first three senators are much in the same line and recognize the present government of Hawaii, without committing the senate to any proposition except annexation, even for expedient's sake.

Senator Dolph's amendment looks to the recall of Minister Willis, and Senator Vest's substitute declares unqualifiedly against annexation.

In the case of the judiciary committee makes its report upon the Peakham nomination, there is likely to be considerable time devoted to executive business, and there may be in any event over their nominations.

The democratic members of the way and means committee hold a brief session this afternoon to formulate a plan of procedure with the general debate on the internal revenue bill, which begins tomorrow.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, will have charge of the floor and will open the debate tomorrow.

INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES.

Of the Railroads of the United States as Reported by the Commission.

Washington, January 28.—A preliminary report of the incomes and expenditures of railroads in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, has just been published by the interstate commerce commission. It is put out in advance of the regular statistical report of the commission to meet the demand of the public for early information in regard to the operations of the railroads and in view of the present condition of the railroad industry in the country, the figures it contains are exceedingly interesting.

The report includes the returns from 479 operating companies, whose reports were received on or before February 1, 1893, and covers the period of 1892-93, which was the first year of the total of 1892-93, or 87 per cent of the total mileage in the United States for that period.

The gross earnings were \$1,085,585,251, of which \$720,338,338 were from passenger service, \$370,449,365 from freight service and \$23,697,548 were other earnings from operation, covering receipts from telegraph, use of cars, switching charges, rents, etc.

The operating expenses were \$635,427,832, or 57.74 per cent of the gross earnings, leaving net earnings of \$450,157,419, which is about 41.60 per cent on the capitalization of the roads reporting.

Reduced to a mile basis, the gross earnings were \$7,443 per mile of line, operating expenses were \$5,042 and net earnings \$2,401. The number of tons carried on the complete railroads for the previous year shows an increase in gross earnings of \$200 per mile of line and in operating expenses of \$223, resulting in a decrease in net earnings of \$23 per mile.

It is probable that these averages may be slightly decreased when the full returns for 1893 are included since a large proportion of the roads, whose reports were not received, had a smaller tonnage, and, as the smaller and less important lines.

The number of passengers carried one mile were 12,565,373,314, being \$7,598 per mile of line. The number of tons carried one mile were \$4,997,043,817, or \$82,693 per mile of line. The increase in density of traffic does not differ in any marked degree from the previous year, which shows that there is a constant, and, to a certain extent, a uniform extension of business from year to year.

A new feature in this report is the compilation of comparative data for the same roads for the years 1892 and 1893, covering the items of net earnings and dividends. This shows an increase over 1892 in the net earnings of these roads of \$7,100,000, an increase in dividends of \$1,963,712. The amount carried to surplus account after the reduction of all fixed charges and dividends was \$16,046,000. These figures, however, do not include the dividends of the roads reporting for the year ending June 30, 1893, brought disaster to railroads and the conclusion therefore that not obtain up to that date the railroad industry was in a state of depression, which in the latter part of the year 1893 resulted in placing many roads and other properties in the hands of receivers.

Besides a brief discussion of the facts showing the earnings, except passenger and mail, for each of the roads, the report contains a table showing the roads covered by the report.

UNCLE SAM'S STRONG BOX.

A Committee Report Upon the Condition of the Treasury Vaults.

Washington, January 28.—Acting under authority of congress granted in 1870, the secretary of the treasury appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Robert H. Thurston, Theodore N. Ely and F. A. Pratt, scientific and mechanical experts, to report on the best methods of safe and vault construction with view to a renewing or improving the vault facilities of the United States treasury. The report of the committee has been printed and it is a valuable contribution on the subject, as the committee does not confine its views to the condition of the vaults and vaults of the government, but goes into the subject in great detail, showing how safe and vaults are constructed, and also how burglars proceed in opening them.

They made many experiments on safes with burglar appliances, and in only one instance failed in effecting an opening sufficient to permit the robbery of the safe of its contents.

The commission first examined the safe and vaults of the treasury department at Washington and of the subtreasury at New York, and afterwards made an inspection of the vaults and safes of the great banking and safe deposit companies of New York and elsewhere. They found the funds of these institutions were not as well protected as those of the treasury department, so far as mechanical appliances are concerned. The commission recommends vaults instead of safes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Deadlock Still on with Little Prospect of an Election Soon.

Jackson, Miss., January 28.—A great deal of quiet work has been done by the friends of the various candidates for United States senator today. They all express great desire with the outlook.

Both McLaughlin and Taylor's friends claim their certain election early in the morning. Governor Lowry's friends feel sanguine that he still has a fine chance and assert that he has gained considerable strength today, while the friends of Judge Campbell see nothing in the situation encouraging to their candidates and think he stands a good chance of securing the prize.

From what a disinterested observer can see in the situation, there is nothing in it to predict the early election of any one. The legislative term expires by limitation on February 24, and as there is a good deal of business undisposed of, it will have to be extended.

Gold, Silver and Lead in One Hill.

Cincinnati, January 28.—Gold, silver and lead have been discovered in Spruce hill, near Borneville, Ross county, by C. W. Stretcher, of Xenia, who became wealthy by similar discoveries in California, forty years ago. Springfield capitalists are associated with him. They have been prospecting over six months, and will begin digging in two weeks. W. F. Mitchell and Miss Fannie Mitchell own the hill in which they have found the valuable metals.

BULLING THE BONDS.

Mr. Carlisle Says a Wrong Impression Has Gained Abroad.

HIS AUTHORITY TO ISSUE IS CLEAR.

But There Is a Question About the Use of the Proceeds.

THE TREASURER OVER IN NEW YORK.

He States That What He May Do to the Proceeds of the Sale Does Not Effect the Validity of the Bonds.

New York, January 28.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, is at the Elton avenue hotel in this city. He made public tonight the following statement:

"It has been erroneously published in some newspapers that the committee of the judiciary of the house of representatives had agreed to and reported a resolution denying the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell bonds to raise money in which the treasury is authorized by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the redemption of specie payments,' and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under the authority of the act is to be applied to any purpose, except those specified therein."

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the house of representatives that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under existing laws to issue and sell bonds of the United States, except such as is conferred by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the redemption of specie payments,' and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under the authority of the act is to be applied to any purpose, except those specified therein."

"It will be seen that these resolutions assumed that the authority to issue bonds was conferred upon the secretary of the treasury by the act of January 14, 1875, and that the authority still exists, but it asserts that the proceeds of the bonds cannot be lawfully used except for the purpose of redemption of treasury notes."

"The official stenographic reports of the proceedings in the committee, when the secretary of the treasury appeared before it last Thursday, show that the authority to issue bonds was not questioned by any members, the only question being whether he could use the proceeds for any other purpose than the redemption of United States notes. Mr. Bailey, the author of the resolution, distinctly admitted the existence of the authority."

Admiral Benham, who was present, said: "The resolution does not impair your right to issue bonds; it expressly recognizes it, but questions the right to apply the proceeds to any purpose except those specified in the act."

"The judiciary committee of the house examined and reported upon this same question during the fifty-second congress, and then concurred that the authority vested under the act of 1875. The question as to the authority of the secretary of the treasury to use the money in any particular manner, or for any particular purpose, is wholly distinct from the question as to his authority to issue and sell the bonds. No matter what he may do with the money, the validity of the bonds will not be affected and there is therefore no reason why any one should hesitate to invest in these securities on the ground that the proceeds might be possibly used for other than redemption purposes."

Mr. Carlisle would say nothing further on the subject. He stated that his only purpose in issuing this statement was to rectify the errors of the published report of the committee on the issuance of bonds. Mr. Carlisle will leave this city this evening.

THOSE BONDS OF MR. CARLISLE'S.

Only Three Days Left in Which to File Bids for Them.

Washington, January 28.—But three more days remain in which bidders may make proposals to take the 5 per cent bonds to be issued by Secretary Carlisle bearing date of the 1st of February.

Offers to take the bonds have been coming in every day since the circular on the subject was issued and have been properly tabulated in the division of loans and currency, where they will be kept until they are opened at the expense of the eight persons designated by the secretary to perform that duty.

Official detailed information of the conditions of offers and the amount proposed to be subscribed for have been withheld from the public, but if the offers that were reported to have been made during the first few days in proportion, all of the issue of \$50,000,000 will be easily floated. Little, if any, delay in the delivery of the bonds is expected after the offers have been opened by the secretary, as the bureau of engraving and printing have been at work on the bonds since it was determined to issue them.

Must Sell in the Market.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 28.—(Special.)—The Chattanooga market house has taken a new lease on life and will be reopened tomorrow after a thorough overhauling. Hereafter it will be conducted under the protection of the new city ordinance which prohibits farmers and trucksters from peddling their products on the streets. The immediate result of this change is seen in the great demand for stalls.

HEALY CAUSED THE DEADLOCK.

Redmond Comments on Blake's Appeal to America for Aid.

London, January 28.—Joseph Chamberlain denies any knowledge of the alleged correspondence for home rule, published in the Speaker, a well-known Gladstonian weekly newspaper.

Heard of the Parnellite leader, who said that he would not be surprised if such a scheme was under way. Balfour's recent utterances, he said, were significant, and that if such an affair had taken place, Admiral Benham was competent to take care of it.

BATHED IN BLOOD.

Slain with His Wife and Baby Lying Beside Him.

Huntington, Pa., January 28.—While lying in his bed, with his young wife on one side of him and his ten-month old babe on the other, George L. McCrum, of this city, today pulled a revolver from under his pillow and fired a thirty-eight caliber bullet into his brain. His wife was in a faint and the babe was bawling its head in the blood from the wound when the man was shot.

ABOVE A VOLCANO.

Charleston Is Resting Over a Soothing Furnace of Fire.

AN ERUPTION IS LIABLE ANYTIME.

The Situation Appears on the Surface to Be More Quiet.

NO TELLING HOW LONG IT WILL LAST.

Constables Armed with Winchester Will Parade the Streets Hereafter in Prosecuting Their Search for Liquor.

The Carnival at Nee.

Nice, January 28.—The carnival was commenced here today. The weather was brilliant and the streets were thronged densely with animated spectators. The procession with its richly decorated cars started at 2 o'clock p. m.

Included in the display was one car to which was attached a navigable balloon. The maskers were unusually numerous. A second procession took place in the evening and the whole town was brilliantly illuminated.

CAMPBELL FOR PRESIDENT.

His Friends Claim He Will Have the Support of the Administration.

Columbus, January 28.—Ex-Governor Campbell's friends have stated that he will be an active candidate for governor in '96 with a view of securing the presidential nomination in 1896.

It is claimed by these friends that the machinery of the administration is behind the movement and the fact that Campbell disunited all of the federal appointments in Ohio is quoted in support of this claim.

A CEMETERY SOLD.

The Purchaser Will Continue the Business of Selling Lots.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 28.—(Special.)—An odd deal in realty was recorded in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. The cemetery was knocked down at a public sale to J. Frank Grant, for \$1,000. Pleasant Grant is a pretty ten-acre property on the crest of Mission ridge, and has long been used as a burying ground by the colored people. An incorporated company has controlled the cemetery and over 50 bodies are buried there. The purchaser will continue the traffic in grave lots, retaining its identity as a burial ground. The rental of the cemetery is \$100 per year. The good returns on the investment.

SHE WAS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Yoring Woman Who Saw the Corbett Fight Was a Kentuckian.

Louisville, Ky., January 28.—The identity of the mysterious woman who witnessed the recent Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville has been established. The woman was Nina Yoring, who belongs to the shady circles of this city. This woman returned from Jacksonville yesterday, arriving here at noon.

She is a native of Louisville, and is well known in the social circles of the south and has many friends in this city. She is especially well known among Louisville sports as she has always shown a tendency in that direction. He is said to be a lady of loose morals.

One correspondent, speaking of the woman's presence at the fight, said:

"Three thousand five hundred men and one woman in male attire witnessed the fight. The female who saw the more than half naked pugilists battle to a finish looked decidedly out of place. She wore a boy's suit of black, and her hair was wound up under a gray cap. Her disguise was ineffectual and her effeminate manners soon attracted the notice of all eyes. She stared at like some curiosity in a museum, and to her credit be it said that a sense of shame finally overtook her, and at the end of the fight she was hurried away by Mitchell when he was carried to his corner, bruised and bleeding."

SLUSHIER WANTS TO FIGHT.

He Is After Big Game and Seems to Have the Big Head.

Louisville, Ky., January 28.—Charles Slusher, of this city, who recently defeated Yokes, after bigger game. He had this to say last night:

"I will fight anybody in the world at 100 or 200 lbs. five or six rounds. The pound men who are backing me say they will put up \$5,000 on me against anybody. I want to hear from Jack McAuliffe, Austin Gibbons, Andy Brown and Billy Meyers. Stanton Abbott especially. I think I should just as well meet big game as little ones. I am willing to fight before any one else. I am very anxious to arrange a fight and those men who backed him against Yokes in his late fight appear anxious to see me. I will accept of any formal challenge to all comers who will be answered."

McKenzie was declared the winner of one of the hottest and most evenly contested bouts which has ever taken place in Chicago.

Cincinnati, O., January 28.—Peter Jackson, the famous colored pugilist, passed through Cincinnati today on his way to St. Louis. He left this city for Indianapolis shortly after 6 o'clock.

The Walter Weight Championship.

St. Louis, Mo., January 28.—The wrestling match here last night between Max Luttrell and Barry McEadden, for the Walter weight championship of the world, was awarded to McEadden by three judges.

The match was for \$500 and the champion, barred, McEadden claimed his struggle hold and the claim was allowed and the match decided on the ground. The referee was handicapped by a sore leg, claims he was only using the chin hold. At the decision of the judges, the respective contestants' friends got into a quarrel and trouble was narrowly averted.

Corbett Was There.

New York, January 28.—James J. Corbett appeared at the benefit tonight to fight Billy Madden, the 'old-time pugilist. He was enthusiastically received.

It was announced that Charley Mitchell would also appear, but the vanquished Briton failed to materialize.

They Want the Tax Increased.

Chicago, January 28.—Four churches of Englewood, a Chicago suburb, took up the question of increased tax on whisky and adopted measures to increase asking for a \$1.25 per gallon on that liquor.

No Confirmation of the Report.

Washington, January 28.—It was not possible tonight to obtain a confirmation or denial from either Secretary Gresham or Secretary Herbert of the report that two American vessels had been fired upon in Rio de Janeiro bay. Secretary Herbert said that he had no statement to give out on the subject and that if such an affair had taken place, Admiral Benham was competent to take care of it.

Killed at a Wedding Reception.

Cleveland, O., January 28.—At a wedding reception at the residence of Henry Mayer, 94 Astor avenue, last night, Anna Coven was accidentally shot by Louisa Mayer, who was playing with a small rifle. The bullet lodged in Miss Coven's brain and she will die.

Shot by His Wife.

Plagat, Ariz., January 28.—Late last night John Joseph was shot by his wife at their home in Williams. Joseph was a

DYNAMITE FOR DINNER.

A Jealous Husband Serves a Dish of Bombs to His Wife's Friends.

St. Petersburg, January 28.—A shocking

tragedy of a most remarkable character is reported from Vilna. Ivan Klakwitz, a custom officer of highly respectable connections, became convinced that his wife was in league with a neighbor to aid the neighbor in a law suit which was pending against him. There was apparently no justification for the charge. The law suit was tried in the local courts last week and Klakwitz lost the case. He addressed the judge in an excited manner, and, after making a rambling statement implicating his wife in an intrigue against him, he left the courtroom.

Later in the day, however, he professed

regret to his wife for her baseless insinuations and hasty temper and asked his neighbor and his wife to dine with him en famille. Thinking it better that a reconciliation should take place the neighbor accepted and a social evening was arranged for. At dinner there were present Klakwitz, his wife, his two daughters, aged sixteen and seventeen years respectively, a young son, aged eleven, and his neighbor and his neighbor's wife. The dinner passed off very pleasantly until the third course, when Klakwitz rose, and, ordering some more champagne, he said to his wife that he wished all present to drink a toast to a special dish he had prepared as a surprise for this agreeable occasion. He then left the room, and within two minutes returned, bearing in his arms a large dish covered with a dinner cover, and placing it quickly on the table, he lifted his glass on high and shouted: "To our next meeting."

He had scarcely spoken these words when a dynamite bomb, which had been hidden under the cover, exploded and instantly killed every one in the room, with the exception of the servant girl and the young daughter—the latter living, however, only long enough to tell exactly what had happened. The servant died within two minutes.

The unfortunate people who were the

victims of this insane frolic were simply blown to pieces and the walls of the room in which they were sitting were partly blown out. The explosion was heard for half a mile.

GAGGED AND MURDERED.

A Prominent Citizen of Pittsburgh Robbed, Gagged and Killed.

Pittsburgh, Kas., January 28.—One of the most horrible murders ever committed in this part of Kansas was discovered this morning, when the body of William A. Chapman, one of the prominent citizens of the city, was found dead in his store room with his throat cut and his body fearfully cut and slashed and covered with congealed blood.

Mr. Chapman was the proprietor of a grocery and was also treasurer of the A. U. W. of Pittsburgh. His residence was at 1010 North 10th street. He was found sleeping in his store, on account of the many burglaries committed here. This morning about 7 o'clock Mrs. Chapman went to the store to call her husband and no response being made, she aroused a couple of neighbors, who forced the door open, when a horrible sight awaited them. On the floor, behind a counter, lay the body of blood, laid the lifeless body of Mr. Chapman, with his throat cut, his hands tied behind him, a gag in his mouth, his body lacerated to pieces with a knife and wound on the eye, apparently made with a club.

Robbery is believed to have prompted

the deed. The citizens are much shocked over the horrible affair and bloodhounds have been sent for. The murderers are thought they will receive summary justice.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS LOST.

The Fire Started in a Stable and Spread Over the City.

Bath, Me., January 28.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of the city occurred in the Sagadahoc house stables. A large part of the business portion of the city was gutted, about twenty buildings destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that the department was wholly unable to cope with it. Calls for assistance were sent to Portland and Lewiston, and a steam brought steamers and hand engines. The water pipes were frozen or broken, and it was some time before effective work could be done.

The fire communicated to the hotel

and the house, which is the leading hotel of the city, was completely gutted. The adjoining buildings were soon in flames and before the fire could be controlled, half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The following were burned out, and are the heaviest losers: Sagadahoc house, Lincoln National bank, A. Hallett & Co., drugstore, O. S. Houseller, shoe store, J. M. Frank, cigar dealer; W. R. Stearns, bookbinder; J. A. Gilmore, confectioner; Central house; W. S. Shorey, bookbinder; W. A. Jackson, barber; W. J. Parks & Co., manufacturer; Twenty-five cent institution; C. H. Norton, cigar dealer; W. G. Webber, druggist.

Several lawyers' offices and dwelling houses

were also destroyed, while the Times Printing Company and a number of stores were damaged by water.

On Mills Burned.

Cleveland, O., January 28.—The Homer oak mills, at Akron, owned by the American Steel Mills, burned today, and the loss was not been in operation for some time, but there was much valuable machinery in the mills. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 on buildings and machinery, \$15,000 on stock and hand and \$10,000 on boxes. Total, \$100,000. The insurance is \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

No Change in Child's Condition.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 28.—There has been no marked change in the condition of George W. Childs up to tonight. He has had periods of unconsciousness during the day, but as these have occurred for several days past, they are not necessarily regarded as symptoms of the approaching end. That his recovery is almost hopeless is generally conceded, but by whom he does not betray any indications that they have given up all hope. Toward night Mr. Childs' condition was somewhat better, but he was unable to give any answer to questions.

At midnight his physicians issued the

following bulletin: "There has been no change in Mr. Childs' condition."

Dr. Leidy, who will remain at the bedside

during the night, said further that he did not expect any material change before morning.

Had a Tough Record.

St. Louis, January 28.—James "Red" Fahey died at the city hospital this afternoon. He was badly cut in the abdomen a week ago last night, but he was persistently refused to reveal. Several detectives are at work on the case, but have as far called "discover his murderer. Fahey had probably the toughest record in St. Louis and was well known in other large cities.

For the King and Constitution.

Belgrade, January 28.—A large meeting, chiefly composed of workmen, was held here today. Resolution of sympathy with the radicals were adopted. Afterwards a procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets, shouting heartily for the king and the constitution. There were no disturbances.

are today being \$2.50 and is mortgaged
 for \$1.75, nearly four years to run. Now
 the monthly rents for this per month; this
 equity cost \$5.75, and \$2.50 buys it cash.
 Question, is the owner hard up? W. M.
 Scott & Co.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1894.

A Shameful Argument.

The arguments against the income tax that have been put forward by those who are uneasy lest wealthy individuals will be called on to bear their just share of the burdens of the government, display some queer ideas of morality.

We have already referred to the eastern argument that if the incomes of the rich are taxed the result will be wholesale perjury, and have made such comments as the occasion seemed to demand. But it is an argument that seems to survive, and there really seems to be some basis for it in the knowledge of those who continue to press it.

It reappears in most singular shape in the resolutions recently passed by the democratic members of the New York cotton exchange. These democratic members enter an "emphatic protest against the enactment of any law, either in connection with the Wilson bill or otherwise, having in view the taxing of incomes, which, by its operations, tends to make perjurers of honest men," etc. Behold the bold declaration! According to the theory of morality that seems to be fashionable among those who have incomes large enough to tax, honest men will be compelled to perjure themselves if the income tax measure should become a law. Think of an honest man perjurying himself to escape a tax that he would hardly feel even if he paid it three over!

A more shameful argument we have never seen in print.

The Supreme Court Vacancy.

The New York Evening Post says "it should be pointed out, to the credit of the republican press, that most of the leading organs of the party in this state are outspoken in favor of Mr. Peckham's confirmation."

Well, why shouldn't they be? What has Mr. Peckham ever done as a democrat that would invite the opposition of the most rabid republican organ in the country? He is just as much a democrat as Editor Godkin or Horace White and no more, and we have never heard that the democracy of these gentlemen was severe enough to compel them to take to their respective beds and undergo a course of treatment.

Mr. Peckham is not much of a democrat. He has made himself prominent in New York politics as an anti-democrat, and it is for this reason that the republican organs rush so enthusiastically to his support. He has never lost an opportunity, so his friends say, to oppose the democratic organization in New York, and has won fame as a chronic bolter.

That seems to be the record that Mr. Peckham has made as a politician, and it is not such a record as will commend him heartily to the support of the democratic party in the senate.

It may be said that party politics ought to have no weight in the selection of supreme court judges; but the difference between what ought to be and what is, is very wide. Party politics has its roots in the fundamental principles of our government, and it makes a very great difference to the people whether constitutional questions are decided by democratic or republican judges of the supreme court. The democrats have one theory of government and the republicans another.

It may be said here that the people at large do not take any interest in whatever contest may be going on between the president and the New York senators on the patronage question; but they do take a serious and substantial interest in the character and fitness of the men who are to sit on the supreme bench.

English and American Methods.
 Americans are in the habit of boasting that they have the best government and the best political methods in the world, but it may be that they are mistaken in regard to certain points.

The course of our republican secretary of state concerning the Hawaiian matter, and Secretary Carlisle's financial policy will cause thoughtful citizens to wonder whether we have gained in all things in our departure from the political customs of our English ancestors.

In England if a cabinet minister dealing with foreign affairs should be guilty of Mr. Gresham's bad break, and receive the condemnation of a parliamentary committee, he would have to resign and make way for a successor whose policy would suit the dominant party. When the government is defeated in parliament the cabinet resigns, and a new ministry is formed. But in this country

it is possible for our cabinet officials to oppose the will of the people persistently during the term of four years for which they are appointed. Secretary Gresham may repeat his Hawaiian mistake many times during his official career, and while congress may turn him down he will still have it in his power to work new mischief every day.

The case of Secretary Carlisle is similar. He is determined to issue bonds in the face of unfavorable congressional action. As matters stand, the new issue of bonds will be discredited. They will be of doubtful legality and they may sell for a very low price in the money markets. The whole business is calculated to injure the credit of the United States.

In England the minister who controls the finances of the country would not be permitted to go ahead after parliament had repudiated his policy and branded it as unlawful. He would have to step down and make room for a minister who would adopt a different programme. In this country, however, our heads of departments have it all their own way until their terms expire. If they choose to say, "the public be d—d," they can proceed with their experiments, and there is no way in stopping them, unless they render themselves liable to impeachment.

We have a republican secretary of state who has been rebuked by a democratic congress for his attempt to restore a monarchy in Hawaii. We have a secretary of the treasury who denounced the gold standard and the goldbugs until he got into the cabinet, when he lost no time in devoting all of his energies to carrying out the policy which he had fought so vigorously against all his life. The people of this country and a democratic congress have repudiated the foreign policy and the financial policy of these two officials, but they still pursue the even tenor of their way.

Is the English way the better way? We are not prepared to decide hastily, but it is well to permit the officials of an administration to have their own way against the will and the protests of their party and the people until their official terms expire by limitation? If we had the English system there would be no more Hawaiian and questionable bond foolishness. But what can the American people do when things go wrong? Nothing. All that we can do is to wait for the next congressional and presidential election.

Build More Cotton Mills!

The Boston Journal of Commerce believes that the field for cotton manufacturing is unlimited. It says:

It is safe to say that the capitalizing and building of cotton mills need not in any way be retarded by the idea that we cannot market our goods. England has over forty million spindles, while we have about fifteen million, so it can be readily seen that, so long as our population is increasing as fast as it is at the present time, there need be no fear of an overproduction of goods. There are but few, if any, better channels today for investment than the building of cotton mills, provided they are favorably located, well arranged, filled with the most modern machinery and put into a class of goods that requires skilled labor. In doing this capitalists take a very small risk.

Mills "favorably located" must necessarily be in the south. Our climate suits this industry, and the cotton can be had at the doors of the mills. We have cheap labor, cheap fuel and cheap water power not liable to freeze, and as the case in New England. Then, our railways and ports afford us all the distributing facilities that we need.

In 1880 the south had only 161 cotton mills; now, she has about 300. Our manufactured cotton product has jumped from \$16,000,000 worth in 1880 to \$54,199,376 worth in 1893. We have no trouble in selling these goods. We send them over the seas, and sell them even in China.

Here is an inviting field for investment and enterprise. The south should manufacture every pound of her cotton. If it can be shipped a thousand miles and made to enrich the New England mill owners, it will yield a greater profit to our home manufacturers.

When Will It Stop?
 The practical jokes of college boys should not be judged too harshly, but occasionally the youngsters get a little too far.

The other night several freshmen of Rutgers' college in New Jersey seized the president of the sophomore class and took him to the bank of the canal, where they stripped him and painted him green from head to foot. This was done because several freshmen had been treated in a similar fashion by sophomores the night before.

Such pranks are idiotic and brutal, and if they are permitted to continue they will prejudice a great many people against colleges. These outrages are frequent reports from northern colleges, but we are gratified to be able to say that they are so exceptional in the south that it would be difficult to recall a case. As a rule, the young men in our southern colleges claim to be gentlemen, and they know how to draw the line between innocent amusement and acts of malicious mischief.

It is said that the president of Rutgers' college will take the matter in hand and see that his riotous students are punished. If he fails to take vigorous action, it goes without saying that his institution will suffer. Very few fathers will care to send their sons to a college where they are in danger of being stripped and painted green, and then turned loose upon the town.

The New Nationalism.
 The New York Morning Advertiser is vigorously opposing every measure of reform demanded by the democratic masses, but it is beginning to doubt the wisdom of a policy that will antagonize the great west.

According to The Advertiser, the west looks with suspicion upon every scheme for increasing the interest bearing debt of the nation and believes that it is the duty of the government to impose an individual income tax. In the northeast the protected classes favor a bond issue and oppose the income tax. This state of affairs causes the west to charge the east with favoring a financial and

a taxing system that will advance its interests as the money-lending section of the union to the serious injury of other sections.

Our contemporary suggests that it would be well for the east to move slowly in the matter of antagonizing the great body of voters west of the Allegheny mountains, and it pleads for a conciliatory policy that will prevent these two sections from being galled into a serious misunderstanding.

It is a mistake to single out the west and raise the cry of a new nationalism. The west demands nothing more than the democrats of the whole country ask for—nothing more than was pledged in the Chicago platform. The democrats of the south and a considerable number in the east stand by the west in opposing a bond issue, and in favoring an income tax, a revenue tariff, the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the state bank tax. Instead of suggesting that the east should move slowly in the matter of antagonizing the west, The Advertiser should advise the monopolists of the east not to antagonize the democracy.

The people—whose overwhelming victory in the last national election gave them the right to control the financial and economic policy of the government on the lines mapped out in their platform. There need be no alarm over the attitude of the west and the south as sections, but the goldbugs, monopolists and untaxed bondholders should take counsel of their sober second thought before they array themselves against the great majority of the American people. This is the correct view of the situation.

Water Power and Its Future.

The test of the water power of Niagara falls seems to have been eminently satisfactory. The total horse power when the machinery is completed will be at least 120,000, and it is now being leased at \$8 for each horse power by the year.

The Chicago Record says of the Niagara project:

The Niagara undertaking has already excited widespread interest. It suggests a probable return to water power and a utilization of such as may be applied profitably in competition with steam. The possible distribution of the enormous power of Niagara to remote distances by means of electricity is an unsettled problem, but one which the fast-moving procession of mechanical invention and discovery may solve on any day. In fact, the immense value of such an invention is a powerful incentive to efforts in this direction.

In the near future Chicago will have an enormous water power available at the lower end of the main drainage channel now being constructed. It will amount to about 60,000 horse power. Some idea of the magnitude of this may be derived from the knowledge that it is double the water power at Minneapolis. The big engine at Pullman is of 1,600-horse power. On a Cunarder the engines have 10,000-horse power. This power of the drainage channel, if properly utilized, will be available for all sorts of manufacturing industries and probably may be used at points near this city.

Justice Brewer, of the federal supreme bench, in his recent address to the Yale alumni said: "With all the splendor of its material development, this is the age of cranks. Listen to some of their utterances: Making the state a dram shopkeeper secures temperance; financial problems are solved by causing blood to flow freely; the cure for anarchy is to murder in a most of justice; a long continued strike fills the mouths of the laborer's wife and children with bread; dividing the school money between educational bodies accomplishes the grand democracy of the public schools; taking an Indian's land helps to civilize him; putting a tax on a Chinaman protects the American laborer from competition with the Chinese; the heathen Chinese, in times of peace it is easy enough for any man to act as a ruler of the United States. Listen to you to the husband of Mrs. Hayes, but it took a Lincoln, gentle, great, sad, to pilot a nation through the majestic times and awful horrors of civil war."

These water power developments point to a revival of the use of water as a propelling force. This would not be unbecome, because of the release it would bring from the smoke nuisance and from the grasp of coal combinations.

In the near future, when the south becomes a great manufacturing section, our water power will be one of the greatest factors in the development of such industries. We have enough available water power in the south to run all the factories of the world, and when we utilize it New England will be unable to compete with us.

The disposition in the north to return to the use of water power shows a determination to reduce the cost of running machinery. The southern mills will, of course, have the advantage in this respect because in our climate we can use our rivers and streams all the year round.

While Chicago is studying the possibilities of her water power, Atlanta will not be likely to forget that we have the Chattahoochee almost at our doors. One of these days the banks of that river will be lined with factories, and they will be included in our suburbs.

An Objection Answered.

The Ohio Soldier, a Grand Army organ, speaking of the proposed reunion at Atlanta next year, says:

The Grand Army never was guilty of sectional hatred. It loves the whole country, and the only objection to meeting at Atlanta is that it is so far away from the present residence of the large percentage of the comradeship. If the railroads south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers will make rates low enough to enable the comrades to reach there at a price the poorer ones can afford, Atlanta would have many advocates.

A few years ago the Grand Army met in Maine at the remotest point from the residence of the membership that could have been selected. Atlanta is far more central than several places where reunions have been held in the past, and, moreover, it is a city of great historic interest to the union veterans.

There can be no doubt of the willingness of the railroads to make rates low enough. They will not neglect an opportunity to put hundreds of thousands of dollars of extra money into their coffers. Our Ohio contemporary is nearer to Atlanta than The National Tribune, of Washington, and The Tribune and The Inter Ocean, of Chicago, but those papers, so far from suggesting a possible objection, are urging the Grand Army to come here. The truth is, our railways and their connections make this city one of the most central points in the union.

Where to Put Your Money.

The decline in the price of labor and building material in the past two years is about 50 per cent. In almost every city and town in the country \$1,000 worth as far as now as \$2,000 two years ago, whether the building is of wood, brick, stone or other material.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record remarks that every southern city needs public buildings, courthouses, penal institutions, hotels, business blocks, warehouses, factories or flats, and recommends their erection now while labor and materials are at their lowest price. The Constitution has advocated this policy during our era of hard times. It is genuine economy and it is also real philanthropy when so many honest workers are hunting work. The appropriation of \$1,000,000 for public improvements in New York is a step in the right direction, and every city and county in the United States should provide for the immediate construction of the improvements which are necessary, and which

will have to be furnished in a year or two. We can save money by doing the work now and at the same time relieve thousands of good citizens who depend upon their labor for their daily bread. Cities and individuals will never see a better opportunity for the profitable investment of their money. Good real estate with buildings and other improvements will hold a man's money safely and yield him a profit. There is nothing better.

No bond issue can be popular while there is silver in the treasury to be coined.

It is said that Mr. Croker has hurt somebody's feelings by going to Washington. And yet the presumption is that a man is innocent until he has had a mistrial.

The Cincinnati Enquirer advocates the repeal of the resumption act. Such a policy is well worth considering. The people must take away from the treasury the right to issue bonds at will.

As long as the banks are able to draw gold out of the treasury to buy Mr. Carlisle's bonds, the public will be that when the bonds are disposed of there will be less gold in the treasury than ever.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Displays of courage from the bench are by no means rare, but it remained for an English judge to disregard the oft repeated warning: "Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned nor hell a fury like a woman scorned," and hurl a broadside at the entire sex in a recent decision. A woman was brought before one Judge Kelly, of an English county court, for buying and not paying for certain "parasol, corsets and feathers," and during his remarks on this sort of conduct his honor said: "Women are the ruin of the country. Nothing pleases women nowadays but these extraordinary fashions, comprising parasols, corsets, petticoats, feathers and all the ludicrous headgear which bring ruin on parents and husbands. The women of the future will be the ruin of the country. If he thinks that women are the ruin of his country, will he go so far as to say that fellow-countrymen are his saviors? Without the influence of women the England of today would be almost a savage land."

Every Day Is Sunday!
 While half the country's freezing,
 And ice has blocked the ships,
 Old Georgia drifts serene and lifts
 The lilies to her lips!

An exchange says that "Corbett could knock out a Georgia mule." Not, however, as he stood in front of that far-famed quadruped.

Not Worthy of It.
 Foreman—There goes old Jinks, half shot.
 Editor—Serves him right; he doesn't deserve a full load!

The Augusta newspapers seem to live in perpetual harmony. They are all on speaking terms, and frequently sit down to dinner together.

How to Get There.
 Fight, fight, fight!
 That's the way to win;
 For when you knock a fellow out,
 You knock a fellow in!

Under the head of "Marvin's Musings," The Madison Advertiser tells some very entertaining stories. Since Mr. Furrow's confession, the Advertiser has improved wonderfully.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Dalhousie Signal: Trouble enough has arisen at one house alone to cause the swearing out of seventeen warrants in a year in Crumby's district.

Macon County Citizen: If hard times last much longer what few boys that are left will have to take old mules or go to some other county to sit out, as they will not be any young ladies left for the unlucky boys.

The Madisonian: Bob Toombs comes into notoriety again. Bob accomplished the feat of consuming a measured pint of corn liquor in three minutes the other night and in fifteen minutes afterward he was standing in a gutter with his feet skyward.

Jonesboro Enterprise: A genuine old-time cown hunt furnishes more enjoyment in one hour to those who love the chase than anything else we call it. When the weather moderates we are open to engagements in this line.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Charlotte Observer: If, as the dispatches this morning indicate, are to be drawn out of the treasury \$500,000 of gold with which to buy the \$500,000 of new bonds, will not Mr. Carlisle, like the cow which crawled through the hollow log, come out on the same side of the fence he went in on?

Nashville American: The American has heretofore suggested and still believes that secretary Carlisle should not make the proposed issue of \$500,000 of bonds if it can possibly be avoided. We have some reason to state that the silver bullion now lying idle in the vaults of the treasury should not be utilized before any bonds are issued.

New York Herald: In a few days the house will have voted on the matter of the condition of the treasury. The popular loan bill is so plain and simple in its provisions that it should be promptly reported and passed. In the Carlisle's eloquence the house committee on judiciary yesterday gave expression to the opinion that under the existing laws the treasury has no power to sell bonds for any purpose except the redemption of legal tenders.

Boston Herald: One of the most conspicuous features of the present session of congress is the extent to which extreme free trade doctrines have gained in their hold upon representatives of the American people. The members who have been elected by the new people's party, which cast a million votes in the last presidential election—though we are very far from saying that all of these votes were cast by populists—seem to be imbued with them. This is a symptom ominous of the future unless the tariff is settled on a reasonable basis by the present congress.

New York World: The populists in the house have arranged to offer an amendment to the income tax bill. The amendment will be to make the tax a graduated one instead of a fixed one at 2 per cent. The fact that this amendment comes from a source from which not much of wisdom is expected should not prevent its receiving due attention and support. The graduated income tax is thoroughly democratic as well as thoroughly right and just. The surplus principle of an income tax is that superfluous shall pay more than necessity or bare comfort. Whether the amendment prevails or not, the income tax, once established, may be expected to become a graduated tax. The natural course of legislation will be to relieve small incomes by making the tax fractional and inconspicuous on those of less than \$10,000 and by increasing the rate on incomes as they become larger.

SIGNS OF SPRING IN GEORGIA.

Fayetteville News: So many nice, warm days last week put many to thinking of getting up their last year's fishing tackle, but the cold and rainy spell put out a different feeling.

Tifton Gazette: It may sound funny to our northern and western friends and visitors, but farmers in the vicinity of Tifton are busy making preparations for planting their crops of 1894.

Valley Leader: A rainy day in the open yard there is plenty of hydrants, hydrants and hydrants in bloom, while the roses are bubbling freely and a few cape jasmynes have begun to show.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Old Fence Gate.

The old fence gate, the old fence gate,
 With its rusty latch and its paneled latch—
 O, it's swinging early and swinging late,
 For its ridden now by the candidate!

It swings and sings.
 Where the jug flows free:
 "Will you vote for me?"
 "Will you vote for me?"

The old fence gate, the old fence gate,
 Where the tow-head children watch and wait,
 For the long stick-candy—hard as fate,
 That is passed to them by the candidate!

It swings and sings.
 Where the jug flows free:
 "Will you vote for me?"
 "Will you vote for me?"

A Gloomy Outlook.
 "I am an unlucky devil," cried the editor.
 "What's up now?"
 "Nothing; only I was thinking that if money grew on trees, the Georgia people would be so rich that they wouldn't be able to climb!"

Why should the newspapers be merry at the expense of the Georgia troops? They did their duty in the late unpleasantness, and guarded every inch of ground in the wiregrass region. And they only laid down their arms when Mitchell lost his legs.

Revised from Hood.
 Gold, gold, yellow and cold!
 Sou'wester of many a bond untold,
 In the hungry coffers of Wall street rolled!
 There will come a day when the votes are polled,
 And all the records shall be unrolled,
 Of the men you managed, you yellow gold!

The Douglas Breeze is blowing very brisk in this cool weather; but that is a way it has.

Every Day Is Sunday!
 While half the country's freezing,
 And ice has blocked the ships,
 Old Georgia drifts serene and lifts
 The lilies to her lips!

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Jonesboro Enterprise: A genuine old-time cown hunt furnishes more enjoyment in one hour to those who love the chase than anything else we call it. When the weather moderates we are open to engagements in this line.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Passing through Morrow's station Tuesday we beheld Rev. Martin DeFosse, perched high upon the roof of his house. He's a clever and a hard worker, good farmer and a good man. Such characters are always helpful to a community.

MR. CARLISLE IN GEORGIA.

Jesup Sentinel: Secretary Carlisle has given notice of an issue of gold bonds on a 8 per cent basis to the amount of \$500,000, and the gold sharks of the north are pelt-mell over each other in their eagerness to gobble them up.

Franklin News: Mr. Carlisle ought now to make a new financial system. It is needed, and an issue of bonds is a good thing in the one as in the other. But bonds it is \$500,000 the first roll. But what good will it do? Positively none. It simply places the money back in a position to contract the currency at any time and as they desire another issue will be made necessary. The bond idea is a fraud and a most egregious fraud.

Warrenton Clipper: Mr. Carlisle, under the guidance of the honorable (J. H.) Sherman, of silver demagoguery fame, will issue \$500,000 worth of bonds at once to gain full of the debt deflating treasury, a thing brought about by the unfavorable legislation which was enacted at the instance of the Hon. Sherman and Mr. Carlisle. It is not so much the issuing of these bonds that we object to, as to what it will ultimately lead to. How long will the treasury last? Thus necessitating another bond issue and so on until our country is bond-ridden and ruin and starvation are within our doors. We believe it should be issued, but it should be done or not, and not Mr. Sherman. The people elect their congressmen to legislate for them, and when Mr. Carlisle goes to Mr. Sherman he goes not to the representatives of the people, but to the representative of a class whose every wish is pecuniary in the next legislature. This is a standing. How long before a halt will be called? How long before democracy pledges will be put into effect and save our country from the ruin which now seems inevitable?

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Says The Jonesboro Enterprise: "When it comes to candidates for the legislature there is hardly ever a county that is short on them. There is a time, however, when the people will want to know something about how these candidates stand on some questions, and if they do stand square they will be left at home."

Clayton county has some four or five good men who would like to represent the county in the next legislature, and The Jonesboro Enterprise says that it will very likely require a primary to settle the party on some single individual.

An Evans club has been formed in Waynesboro with sixty-two members.

Hon. J. B. Norman, Jr., of Colquitt county is being urged as a suitable candidate for senator from the seventh district—composed of the counties of Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt.

The Dawsonville Advertiser says: "Hon. M. M. Gentry, from what we can gather of a representative standpoint, is as fit as the fatted calf for the next representative. Should Mr. Gentry be our next

that Dawson will have a good and happy servant and one that we may expect a bright record to back him."

The Cherokee Advance has this of Congressman Tate: "Colonel W. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, who is one of the ablest lawyers in the ninth district, thinks Carter Tate should succeed himself in the next congress, and Brother Tucker says: 'The News is built for Tate.' So is The Advance, and so also are the democratic voters of the ninth district. There is no use of talking about any contest to Carter Tate. He will have none and surely succeed himself. That's right, too."

The Carnesville Tribune says: "In mentioning the names of a few new men in Franklin county who would be an honor to the thirty-third senatorial district in the state senate if elected, we fully mention the name of Judge L. N. Tribble, who served our county acceptably several terms as an ordinary. He is a staunch democrat, a good reasoner and a deep thinker."

The Carroll Free Press says: "There is some talk of Bob Berry running for congress in the sixth district. Bob is one of the brainiest young men in the state, and as he stands all right on the leading issues that will be before the people, he will have a strong following. The Free Press would like to see this brilliant young Georgian in the national house of representatives."

Says The Swainsboro Pine Forest: "It is very probable that Mr. A. P. Smart will be the nominee for representative in the next year for the democratic ticket. It so the third party may as well blow out their dogs and quit the drive."

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Savannah Press: Mr. Atkinson has been on a visit to Athens. He has many friends in the Classic City, but General Evans will capture old Clarke.

Thomasville Advertiser: Evans club are making for the state. The Anti-Union boys ought to follow suit if they would have things lively.

Monroe Advertiser: The contest for the governorship tends to verify the fact that it is an issue between the people and the politicians, with the masses in favor of Evans.

Madison Advertiser: The young democracy of Morgan will organize an Evans club when the proper time arrives. The matter is already being discussed by friends of Governor Evans.

Augusta News: Some of the anti-Evans organs are crying out that the papers are not talking as strongly for their candidate as they did at first. What's the use? He's a sure winner, and all the state is shouting for him.

Valdosta Telescope: General Evans and Mr. Atkinson are well matched in intellectual gifts and, possibly, in personal popularity, but there is a sentiment in General Evans that will sweep the old soldier into office over any opposition north Georgia can bring out.

Dawsonville Advertiser: A big majority of the newspapers, as well as a still larger majority in proportion of the people of Georgia are for General Evans. Evans for governor. Governor Evans, that has the right sound, and the tune and chorus will chime

